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LETTER DATED 9 MAY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith the statement of the Panmunjom
mission of the Korean People's Army dated 3 May 1995.

I would be grateful if you could kindly arrange to have this statement
circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Statement of the Panmunjom mission of the Korean People's Army
dated 3 May 1995

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposal for the establishment of a new peace arrangement system in April last year and actively took a series of practical steps for its realization.

The United States side, however, has shown no affirmative response to our reasonable proposal for a stable situation on the Korean peninsula and a durable peace in this region.

It withdrew its plan for the phased reduction of the United States troops in South Korea and has further stepped up the arms race and frequently staged military manoeuvres against our Republic in accordance with its new East Asia strategy.

According to the announcement of the United States military authorities, 150 Abrams tanks will be introduced into South Korea in May, and 24 Apache helicopter gunships by the end of the year.

What calls for serious attention is that the United States let South Korea build many fortified positions and military set-ups in the demilitarized zone (DMZ), a buffer zone with the military demarcation line in between, and recently deployed a large number of heavy weapons such as tanks, armoured cars and artillery.

The United States and the South Korean authorities bring thousands of military personnel armed with sophisticated weapons into the DMZ for military provocations against our side almost every day.

As a consequence, the south side's area of the DMZ has turned into an attack position for northward invasion, contrary to the original mission of the zone. It is no longer a buffer zone for the prevention of armed conflicts between the two sides.

Now that the Czechoslovak and Polish delegations have withdrawn from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the mechanism is not available in accordance with paragraph 37 of the Armistice Agreement.

But, the United States side is still holding regular meetings of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in an attempt to use the mechanism for covering up its war preparations for aggression.

The Panmunjom mission of the Korean People's Army decided to adopt the following measures, upon authorization, to counter the persistent acts of the United States side against our proposal for a new peace arrangement system:

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(a) The office room, the rest room and the amusement room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom under our control shall be sealed completely;

(b) Since the armistice supervisory body has been broken, the personnel and journalists of the United States army side and officials of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission are totally prohibited from coming over to the section of our side in the Panmunjom joint security zone without permission;

(c) If the United States side remains an onlooker to the arms reinforcement and military provocations of the South Korean puppets in the south side's area of the DMZ under its control, we will take steps concerning the position of the DMZ to cope with them.

We will, in the future, too, sharply watch the attitude of the United States side and take steps, if necessary.
